TALKED TO A STANDSTILL.

PRIOR'S MONSTER RUNTERS HIT WITH THEIR OWN WEAPON.

Monster Turns on Ito Par mers, and in the Battle of Talk Comes Out Away Ahead-Mr. Fitnt Shows, to Their Utter Discomfture, the Enermone Benefit to Labor and the Consumer Besaiting from the Centralization of Manumetaring Facilities-A Moneter Whose Interest Is to Reduce Prices and Increase Consumption - A Side Light on the Neda Monster Hunt Winds Up the Bay.

Coalrman Lexow's pack of monster hunters schied a big and a little monster yesterday. The big one was the rubber monster, and after bout with it lasting from 10 o'clock in the ning until 1 in the afternoon the whole sack was weary. Mr. Charles R. Flint, the entative of this monster, had literally the committee down, and figuratively se left the members of it strewn about the of them, Mr. Barry, being und seems. The fact is, Mr. Barry slept a good deal sering the morning session. The boss hunter lay back in his chair exhausted, and Bedell and Warner and the others were in as helpless a

The day's proceedings disclosed many interesing facts. Mr. Flint, who is in the exporting and importing business, and whose firm exports more goods than any other in America, showed the committee how the concentration of capital goods, pay American wages, and export those goods to markets where they competed with the paper laber of Europe and Asia. It was shown that in times of depression like these it was this expert trade, made possible by the centralintion of capital and the economy of produc-tion, that kept American factories running at full or nearly full time, and kept the American workingmen at work. It was shown that if there was no export trade factories would have to hat down because this country could not conums the goods that it manufactured.

When it came to the investigation of the little senater for a ceut, which is known as the soda monster, it was further developed that if there hany monster at present controlling the necesaries of life, it is the wholesale grocers' mon mer, which does not bear any label, and which, therefore, has not been hunted by the commitse. It is the wholesale grocers who demand beter's agreements and rebates and who get them, and the testimony of the officials of the American Sugar Refining Company that they pere not particularly anxious to maintain the tor system, and that that system had not riginated with them, was fully corroborated. The sods monster said distinctly that it would mighty glad to get rid of the system; that it was a nuisance, and that it would rather operate under the old plan, where it had active compea with everybody and could beat the other fucers out by giving the people a better qual-

WALL PAPER MONSTER LET OFF.

The rubber monster, in the person of Mr. hand before 10 o'clock. There pere several of Mr. Flint's associates with him silsten to the testimony. For the third time his week the train from Nyack was late, and util after the hour for the committee to take the field. When he did come in he announced that the National wall paper monster, which had been subposnaed to attend, could attend to habusiness. He realized, it seemed, that in the rabber monster he had his hands full.

"Will Mr. Flist take the stand?" he began Mr. Flint's companions bid him godspeed, and sty. "Have you come to any conclusion with reference to the production of the documts and the books which the committee beire to see ?" asked Chairman Lexow.

"I have procured the certificate of organizafica of the United States Rubber Company." epiled Mr. Flint. "The information in refer mee to the capitalization of the different comies, referred to yesterday, was not in the thives of the United States Rubber Company. and I was obliged to telephone this morning to the several different companies, to find out me to get the date of the organization of those ies, I believe. The L. Candes & Co. was zed in 1842 in New Haven with a capital k of \$600,000; the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company was organized in 1843 in Saugatuck with a capital of \$1,000,000; the Meyer Rubber Company was organized in 1844 in NewBrunswick with a capital of \$200,000; the 000; the New Brunswick Rubber Company was erganized in 1840 in New Brunswick, N. J. with a capital of \$300,000: the American Ruber Company was organized in 1877 in Cam ort, Mass., with a capital of \$1,000,000; ton Rubber Company was organized 1888 at Boston and Cheisea with a capital of \$200,000; the Lyconing Rubber Company was zed about ten years ago at Williamsport Pa, I think, with a capital of \$400,000. The sets about this last company I have not been shis to ascertain exactly."

Are these all the companies that entered into the combination, and for which stock to the amount of about \$25,000,000 was issued by the United States Rubber Company ?"

me included in that \$25,000,000 issue the stock paid to the Rubber Manufacturers' Sellbe Company, which was organized in 1881 in State of Connecticut with a capital of

BLOOD-LETTING BEGINS EARLY.

Up to this point in the examination of the rebber monster there was no trouble, but it began with the next question, which was: "How much of that stock was issued in the purchase of the Boston Rubber Company ?"

"I can only say," said Mr. Filmt, "that the total amount of stock issued for all these companies was in round figures \$20,000,000. The lace was made on the recommendation of the Simmons Committee and the properties were all purchased at one time. The stock was issued for all, and not to individuals."

Chairman Lexow thought he saw here an atempt to check him in getting some information hat he wanted. It took three hours to drum iste his head and those of his fellow hunters he facts concerning the purchase of these companies, and it is not at all certain that he was satisfied at the end of that time.

"Do you want me to understand?" he desanded after Mr. Flint's answer, "that a syn-Skate controlled these properties before the United States Rubber Company purchased

"No," said Mr. Flint, "it was not a syndicate but a banking house was in a position to offer to the United States Rubber Company all the

reporties referred to." What, in a lump?"

'le a tump." But," said Chairman Lexow, "there must

are been some apportionment or some apraisal of the value of each before the Rubber raisa of the value of each before the Rubber Company could purchase them all. Now, sir, I wan you to state what amount of stock was said to pay the Boaton Company?

I cannot do that, "said Mr. Filmt, "because the Simmons Committee, as stated to you yesterday, did all of the appraising, I knew nothing about it. They had some 3,000 pages of data, and with this as a basis they reported to the committee recommending the purchase. This data was never in my possession."

THE BOSS HUNTER CLEARS DECKS FOR ACTION. THE BOSS HUNTER CLEARS DECKS FOR ACTION

Chairman Lexow's brow had been contorting and free and begins to shoot from his eye some significant of the state of the s

se hunter gritted his toeth and went his monster again.

"Now about this data," he said.

"This data," said Mr. Filmt, "was never in the possession of our company and we never that he access to it. I know that it was informed that it was not deemed from that it has never been in my hands."

"Why was it not proper for you to have this demanded the boss hunter.

said the rubber monster, "from the

fact that this committee acted as an independent appraising committee entirely. They looked carefully into all of the matters connected with each of the companies; they had expert testimony on every point, and in their report they recommended that we purchase the whole number of factories for a given sum. We had every confidence in this committee and in the experts examined. They said the factories together work worth so much; we purchased them in that way. The data was theirs and was retained by them; we had no use for it."

"What." demanded Chairman Lexow, "do you mean to tell me, sir, that you purchased this property without knowing what each separate piece was worth; you, the treasurer of the company?"

"At that time," said Mr. Flint. "I was not the treasurer of the company, nor was I a director in it."

Q. (fiercely)—But you have been a director aver

O. (Bercely)—But you have been a director over since? A.—I was elected a director of the com-pany some time after the purchase. I can't tell you the exact date, but will accertain it if you

desire to know.

"Now, look at here, Mr. Flint," said the boss hunter, Lexow, assuming a gentleness that was not his. "you were the active principal in producing the result, this combination, were you not?" THE RUBBER MONSTER SMILES.

The rubber monster smiled, as he replied:
"Well, I wouldn't feel that it would be proper
for me to claim that distinction."
"I know," snorted the hunter, "but waive all
this modesty and tell us the facts."
"There are others who might dispute me if I
took that position," said Mr. Flint.
"Yee, but you don't dispute it," said the
hunter.

Tes, but you don't dispute it," said the hunter.

"I wouldn't like to say that I was the active principal in bringing about this combination," said Mr. Filmt. "I admit that I took an active part in the work of organization."

The bose hunter was getting hopping mad, and he hurled question after question at Mr. Flint to try to induce him to say that he had organized the company; that he had expected to be a director in it. The nearest he got to the desired end was the statement of Mr. Flint that he hoped to be a director in the company some day. The hunter tried to show that the counsel that organized the company was Mr. Flint's company. It wasn't. Finally, in a helpless sort of way and seemingly tired with his own fleroeness, the man from Nyack said; "Well, you were active in the appointment of the committee on appraisal."

OFF ON A BLIND TRAIL. "On the contrary, I was not," said Mr. Flint,
"That committee was appointed by the original
directors. I did see some of the committee."
Q.—Yes, they were friends of yours? A.—
Some of them were my friends and some of
them were not. Some of them were unfriendly
to me.
Q.—Well, you kept informed of what was
being done? A.—In a general way I did. But I
did not have access to any of the testimony that
the committee received, and I never got any of
the data.

the committee received, and I never got any of the data.

Mr. Flint said that the capital was not issued by him personally, because he was not the Treasurer of the company at the time. John P. Townsend was also the President of the Knick-erbooker Trust Company.

"Now," said the boss hunter, "wasn't it be-cause of the issue of this stock and the acquisi-tion of these companies that you were elected Treasurer?"

"No," said Mr. Flint, "I don't think they had any special bearing."

Treasurer?"

"No," said Mr. Flint, "I don't think they had any special bearing."

There was an "I've-found-a-mare's-neet" look in the face of the hunter as he smashed his flat down on the table and said: "Why was it that immediately after the issue of this stock the Treasurer of this company, who was the President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, left his office in this company, who was the President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, left his office in this company and you took his place?"

There was a broad grin on the face of Mr. Filint as he replied: "Well, I infer that some of the officers and stock holders of the rubber company considered that I, perhaps, had had more experience in one line of the rubber business. You see, I was an importer of coude rubber, which is a very important item of the business. I have been in the rubber business since 1878."

"Well," said the boss hunter, the mare's-nest look still about him, "do you mean to say here on your cata that the walldity of the issue of stock to the extent of \$26,000,000 was accepted by you without investigation when you became the Treasurer of that company?"

"I felt," said Mr. Filint, "that the stock had been issued legally and properly. I knew that every precaution had been laken to have the matter done in a legal way. I knew that most eminent counsel had been retained by the United States Rubber Company in order that that organization might be formed absolutely in accordance with the law."

"THE HUNT GROWN HOT."

THE HUNT GROWS HOT.

"Ah, ah," said Chairman Lexow, "that's the reason you assumed the obligations without investigation, was it?"
"Why, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Flint, "I depended on the advice of counsel. I couldn't do better."

pended on the advice of counsel. I couldn't do better,"
Chairman Lexow asked these last questions over in about eighteen or twenty different ways exact time Mr. Flint started to explain, and the Chairman snorted at him, "Yes or no, Mr. Flint; yes or no." That did not phase Mr. Flint at all; he simply went right along explaining and nothing could stop him. Finally Chairman Lexow demanded: "Didn't it occur to you as a very singular and suspicious circumstance that the data were withheld from the company?"

stance that the data were withheld from the company?"

"No," began Mr. Flint, "for the fact—"

"That's enough," snorted the boss hunter.

"Well, I was just going to tell you." said Mr. Flint, and he proceeded right through to the end, occasionally interrupted by the loud-voiced small man from Nyack and the thumping of his flat on the desk. When he had finished the boss hunter said:

"Teil me, sir, have you in all your experience as a man of flance ever known a case like this, where a report is made through a committee appraising certain properties at enormeus value, and where the data on which that appraisement is made have been withheld from the company?"

"I have had very little experience in corporations." explained Mr. Flint. "I am a merchant.

tions," explained Mr. Flint. I dealt in crude rubber."

"I have had very little experience in corporations." explained Mr. Flint. "I am a merchant. I dealt in crude rubber."

The Chairman reared the question at him again. Mr. Flint explained that he was not experienced in corporate matters, and he proceeded in spite of all objections to tell all about how he came to accept the word of the many gentlemen, eminent in financial matters, who served on the committee that appraised the value of the several companies that went into the United States Rubber Company, winding up with the statement that he believed in their wisdom and their conservation.

Chairman Lexow started to ask him another question, and he continued: "As I was saying to you a moment ago, I don't think that the United States Rubber Company ever made a demand for the data on which the report of the committee was based. They had perfect faith in these gentlemen. These gentlemen did not see fit to give up the data, and that ended it."

The boss hunter demanded the production of the report of the committee. Mr. Flint told him that that traport, was in the archives of the United States Rubber Company in New Jersey; that it was not under his control; that it was in the State deposit vanilt together with other documents of importance to the United States Rubber Company, which documents could not be approached by any one member of the company with one other official. He was one of the two other officials who could go and look at the documents if he wanted to. The other he thought was the Vice-President, He said that he himself had never made any effort to see the report, but that he was generally acquainted with all that it contained and was ready to testify about it to the best of his ability.

The boss hunter sat back in his chair as help-

BAGGING TOO MUCH GAME. BAGGING TOO MUCH GAME.

The boss hunter sat back in his chair as helpless as a kitten to stop this explanation. There
was no reason why the explanation should be
stopped except that the committee was getting
more facts than it appeared to want.

"Well," demanded the hunter at last, "can
you give us the amount of the capital stock distributed to any one of the companies that went
into the United States Rubber Company?"

"As I told you before—"

"Can you, or can you not?" snorted Mr.
Lexow.

Lexow. "I will give you the facts-" began Mr.

Lexow.

"I will give you the facts—" began Mr. Fint.

"Figures I ask for," said Mr. Lexow.
"I said I would give you the facts," said Mr. Fint.

"I'll explain."

"Why, man, you have been exptaining at the rate of a volume every fifteen minutes. Give me those figures, i say."

"I can't answer that question," said Mr. Fiint gently, "unless you permit me to say that"—and he went on as caimly and coolly as you please and got in the explanation that he started out to give, while the members of the committee sat back and gared at him in astonishment. The explanation was a rather long one, and was in substance that the commanies that became a part of the United States Rubber Company had all been in the hands of one firm, and that the dealings of the United States Rubber Company were with that firm entirely.

Q.—What was that firm? A.—The banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co.

Q.—How did they come to deal with you?

A.—They offered the property to us.

Q.—Did they have a right to offer the property to you? A.—Certainly they did.

THE BOSS HUNTER BEGINS TO TIME.

"Yes," specred Chairman Lexow, "you seem o know just exactly what you want to know, and you don't know things that we want you to

THE BOSS HUNTER BEGINS TO TIME.

far as I know they distributed the stock to the stockholders and not to the corporation."

"Well, you might just as well have said that in the first place. If you continue this form of answering we will never get through."

"I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Filint, "that I have spent more time with this committee this morning than I ever spent in a court room in all my life. I am not accustomed to be a witness, but I came here to tell you the facts that you want to know."

In answer to the next series of questions, which Mr. Lesow saked in a more moderate tone, Mr. Filint said that he had an indirect interest in one comeany. That was the Pennsylvania company, and some of the stock—he thought it was about one-half of 1 per cent.—was the property of the Crude Rubber Company, of which he was a stockholder. He said that he did not know how much stock of the United States Rubber Company the Crude Rubber Company got for this one-half of 1 per cent, but that he would ascertain if the committee wanted to know.

Then the question of what Hollins & Co. got out of the transaction was taken up. Mr. Filint said they got some compensation, but the amount he did not know, and he would be giad to succreain it for the committee. In spite of this willingness the boss hunter asked him thirty-two questions on the subject about which he had said he did not know anything. The boss hunter's information was that Hollins & Co. had made \$500,000 out of the deal. Mr. Filint said that very likely that figure was correct, but he would not swear to it. Then the boss hunter thought he saw something wrong in the resignation of J. Edward Simmons from the Board of Directors of the company. He wanted to know if it did not have something to do with the increase in the issue of the stock. Mr. Filint espianed to him that Mr. Simmons resigned because he found his duties as a bank President and President of the Clearing House Association required so much of his time that he could not devote the time required to the business of the United far as I know they distributed the stock to the

found his duties as a bank President and President of the Clearing House Association required so much of his time that he could not devote the time required to the business of the United States Rubber Company. This answer was so unsatisfactory to the boss hunter that he went at Mr. Flint hammer and tongs. He demanded that his questions about the capitalization and the amount that each company received should be answered. He said it was an important question whether the comparation was organized under the laws of the State of New York. He said that the company was conducting its business and had largely to do with the body politic of the State of New York. He had a right to know the things it was asking, and it proposed to find them out, whereupon Mr. Flint said:

THE MONSTER'S WILLINGNESS TO BE HUNTED.

"Mr. Chairman, I was advised before I came here that, being a New Jersey corporation, I might refuse to testify at all. Instead of acting under that advice I have come here at considerable inconvenience and have submitted myself to this committee. It is my design and I amendeavoring to give this committee all the information that it is in my power to give it. I can go no further than that.

"Yes," said the Nyack man, "but you are trying to withhold information from this committee. Now, here is a chance to show us your good faith. You can help us. Do not understand, sir, that we are conducting an inquisitorial investigation or that we propose to use our power in that way. But we are going to get at these facts whether anybody likes it or not. Now, will you obtain the documents that we want?"

THE MONSTER'S WILLINGNESS TO BE HUNTED.

Now, will you obtain the documents that we want?"

Mr. Flint repeated his former statement, while Chairman Lexow, again exhausted, sank back in his chair and rubbed his head. The, fact was that his assault on Mr. Flint was not justified, because anybody that listened to Mr. Flint could see that he was endeavoring to give the committee all the information that was in his possession, but, as he said himself, he was not in the rubber business, except incidentally, and the questions that the committee was asking him were questions that the committee was asking him were questions that should have been asked of officials better informed.

THE EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATION.

Finally peace reigned once more, and, in answer to questions, Mr. Flint said that there were about twenty bookkeepers employed in the New York office of the rubber company and five in the New Brunswick office. The boss hunter inferred from this that the New York office was the main office, though it was explained to him, over and over, that it was not anything of the kind. Mr. Flint said that in the conduct of the business of the rubber company the main company was more of a distributing company for the other companies than anything else; that all the companies were run practically independently, and by the officers that had charge of them before the consolidation. The thing that had been brought about by the consolidation was the centralization of the manufacture. He meant by this that some of the concerns had been consolidated one with another, and that the work of two plants was done in one. Mr. Flint explained to him that he had repeated most of this testimony on a previous examination, and then the Nyack man got after documents again.

Finally he came down from his throne and walked over to Mr. Flint, showing a paper to him and asking him some questions. As he started back Mr. Flint remarked that he could not give him the information he wanted.

"Can Mr. Ford?" demanded Senator Lexow, "I do not know," said Mr. Flint.

This was the straw that broke the camel's back. The fire-ester from Nyack whirled around and, fairly dancing with rage, yelled at the top of his voice: "Then you decline to produce the documents that I want?"

Mr. Flint looked at him in astonishment, and could not help smiling, whereupon Mr. Lexow climbed back on his throne and began to fire more questions.

His next series of questions was about the Colchester plant which the United states Rub-THE EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATION.

RUNNING TO KEEP ITS LABOR EMPLOYED.

The Colchester plant was taken up again, and Mr. Fiint asserted that one thing he knew about the rubber business was that there was a larger output of rubbers to-day than ever before. "Our company," he said, "manufactures all that the market will take: in fact, it manufactures more, and it does it simply to keep its labor employed." He explained that when he had stated that the concerns included in the company were operated at only 30 per cent. of their full capacity the committee had mistagen his meaning. Because of the large variety of goods that had been manufactured by his company it was impossible for any one of them to run at their full capacity on any particular one line of goods. full capacity on any particular one line of goods.

The boss hunter demanded if it was not so that the United States Rubber Company had increased the price of its goods in 1893 40 per cent. Mr. Filat replied that he had no knowledge of such an increase.

Q.—In the spring of 1893 did you not increase the price of rubber boots from \$1.00 to \$2.00? A.—I can't give you an answer to that question, because I don't know.

QUALITY IMPROVED AND PRICES REDUCED.

Then Mr. Flint explained that it was utterly impossible to say anything about increases or decreases in price of finished articles without at the same time taking into consideration the quality of the articles in question. "I know." he said. "In a general way that the United States Rubber Company has produced a higher grade of rubber at a lower proportion of cost than has ever been placed on the market before." He went on and told a lot more Chairman Lexow in the mean time lying back in his seat and not interrupting him until he had finished, when he said:

"Now. Mr. Flint have you told all that you know about the benefit and advantages that have come from the consolidation of the rubber business: I want you to finish it all now, for I am going to demand categorical answers hereafter?"

"I don't think that I have told you all," said Mr. Flint and he proceeded again: "During QUALITY IMPROVED AND PRICES REDUCED.

any going to demand categorical answers hereafter?"

"I don't think that I have told you all," said
Mr. Flint, and he proceeded again: "During
years of depression like this the United States
Rubber Company has not reduced the rate of
wages to its employees. Further, it has kept
these employees at work. It has done this because it was to its advantage to keep up the
organization of the businesses."

"That's interesting," said the Nyack statesman, "but isn't it a fact that combination has
placed in the hands of the United States Rubber Company the ability to close factories at
will?"

"I do not think it is the fact." ber Company the ability to close factories at will?"
"I do not think it is the fact," said Mr. Flint. For the next half hour there was a very pretty exchange of questions and answers that did not bring out anything at all, and inally Mr. Lexow said in despair:

"Your examination will be suspended, Mr. Flint, until we get a chance to talk to Mr. Charles L. Johnson, who you say knows all the things that you don't know."

"Yes," sheered Chairman Lexow, "you seem to know just exactly what you want to know, and you don't know things that we want you to know."

"Well. I assume that they had a right," began Mr. Flint.

"Why do you assume on your side and not on our side?" thundered the Nyack sisteman.

"I was about to say," said Mr. Flint, not in the least perturbed, "that I assumed that they had the right to make the offer because they did make the offer. They are a reputable firm of lawyers. They were at the time conducting a banking business and this offer was made in the line of their banking business. I assume that when they made it they had a right to make it."

Q.—Did they deliver what they got for this property to the companies that they transferred? A.—As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, they did not deal with the companies that they transferred? A.—As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, they did not deal with the companies that they transferred? A.—As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, they did not deal with the companies that they transferred? A.—As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, they did not deal with the companies that they transferred? A.—As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, they did not deal with the companies that they transferred? A.—As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, they did not deal with the companies that they transferred? A.—As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, they did not deal with the companies that they transferred? A.—As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, they did not deal with the companies that they transferred? A.—as I understand it, Mr. Chairman, they did not deal with the companies, but with the stockholders of the chairman and became unconscious. He siem promptly asswered and Mr. Berry retired to the other side of the platform and became unconscious. He siem promptly satisfact and promptly asswered and Mr. Berry retired to the other side of the platform and became unconscious. He siem promptly satisfact and mr. Berry retired to the other side of the platform and became unconscious. He siem promptly satisfact and it the ch TALKED TO A STANDSTILL

for the United States Rubber Company. What difference it made whether they acted as agents for the United States Rubber Company or anybody else was not made plain, but then nobedy can fathem a monster hunter's limid, and he went along at a great gait. It is only fair to say that Mr. Flint did, too. Mr. Flint stated pianly that Hollins & Co., doing a banking business, had purchased the warous properties that were afterward acquired by the United States Rubber Company; that at the time Hollins & Co. had purchased these plants there was no understanding at all, nor any agreement, directly or indirectly, between the bankers and the rubber company; that the purchase was made about the time the rubber company was in process of formation, and that after the company was prefected the bankers offered the plants in bulk to the commany; that the company appointed a committee to investigate, and that on he report of that committee the plants were purchased. He insisted that the determination to purchase them had not been made until after this committee reported. He admitted that he supposed Hollins & Co. anticipated selling the plants to the United States Rubber Company when they made their purchase.

THE ROSS HUNTER REVIYES TEMPORABILY.

Just as Mr. Bedell was losing his breath Chair-

when they made their purchase.

THE ROSS HUNTER REVIVES TEMPORABILY.

Just as Mr. Bedell was losing his breath Chairman Lexow got it into his head that he had recovered his second wind, and he took a hand in the game, but he went under again very quickly. He did ask one question that brought out something interesting, and that was why the Rubber Company had purchased the Rubber Manufacturer's Belling Company. He wanted to know what possible value a company that did not manufacture anything could be to the corporation. Mr. Filmt replied that they had purchased with that cempany a large number of correspondents and expert salcemen; that they had also secured the services of George Watkinson, who knew more about the rubber business than anybody eise, and who was made general manager of the United States Rubber Company. This company. Mr. Filmt said, had been purchased on a recommendation of the committee of which Mr. Evans was the head. Mr. Lexow also brought out the fact that there was no agreement or understanding between the United States Rubber Company and the competing companies fixing the price of the product. When he loat his wind this time he settled back for good.

The only member of the committee who was sitting and still able to continue the hunt was Senator McCarren of Brooklyn. He leaned forward and wanted to know whether he had understood Mr. Flint to say that the rubber business was in a condition of bankruptcy before the concellidation. Mr. Flint said he had said that there were some companies in trouble. He named the Pars Rubber Company. That company, he said, had started six years before with a capital of \$1,000,000 and in the six years hed lost \$750,000 of its capital in an effort to introduce new trade marks. He did not recall any other. But he said he did know that many new companies had been started and that they had made what he called counterfelt goods; that is, goods that were not what they pretended to be.

In the Monater's own stampfing Ground.

IN THE MONSTER'S OWN STAMPING GROUND.

goods that were not what they pretended to be.

IN THE MONSTER'S OWN STAMPING GROUND.

"Are you largely interested in the export trade?" asked Senator McCarren.

"Ah." said Mr. Flint, stepping forward and rubbing his hands, "that is my business. Now, about that business I can give yen full information. I am possessed of all the information on that subject."

"Well," said Senator McCarren, "what is the effect of the various combinations on the export trade?"

"The effect is," said Mr. Flint, squaring off, "that in times of depression, such as we have had recently, when the finances of the country are disturbed, the export trade has taken a large amount of goods, so that we have been able to keen our factories running. If it had not been for this extra market we would have had to close them, My company alone exports \$228,-000,000 worth in a year. The export business has been tremendously increased. In fact, it has been made possible by these great manufacturing organisations. They have been able to compete with the pauper labor of the densely populated countries of the world. With the utilization of labor-saving machinery articles have been produced as cheapiv as they could be produced in these other countries. But with the utilization of our labor-saving machinery there has been no reduction in the number of laborers employed. The cheapening has been in the greater capacity of production, and to-day the American wage earners are enabled to sustain their high rate of wages owing to the existence of these superior organizations represented by centralized capital."

Senator McCarren interrupted here with a question about labor-saving machinery. He believed that machinery did actually decrease the demand for workingmen.

without the bear consolidated one with the work of two plants was been consolidated one with the standard control of the stand

FROSTE IN LOW PRICES AND RIG OUTPUT.

Senator McCarred next asked a question about trade marks. Mr. Flut said that rubber was one thing that could not be analyzed and that the trade marks were worth a tremendous amount of money in the rubber business because they were the only protection that the consumer had. Concerns that had been in the business for fifty years manufactured all that time under particular trade marks, and the consuming public knew it could trust their goods. He repeated that there had never been a time in the history of the rubber business in the United States when there had been such a large quantity of first-class goods produced at such low prices. The bose hunter's ears pricked up at this, He had been absolutely helpless. Now he atruggled up and started in again with the question about whether the price of rubber boots had not advanced in 1893 from \$1.40 a pair to \$2.00. Mr. Flint repeated his former answer. He said he had never talked with a man who had sold one, and that he did not know anything about that particular part of the rubber business except in a general way. He did not believe that there had been any such advance. He said that the rubber company had exactly the idea that the American hugar Refining Company had; that its greatest profit is y in reducing the price of its goods to the lowest possible point, and thus increasing the consumption.

This was the end of Mr. Lexow, Mr. Barry had recovered consciousness, but Mr. Warner and Mr. Hedeli were still looking feeble. Mr. Lexow said that they would adjourn for lunch. Then an idea seemed to strike him, and he said: "Now, would you like to have this case adournatil te-morrow morning? Would you like to have this case adournatil te-morrow morning to get those documents?"

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Flint, smiling. "will

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Flint, smiling,
"Well, this case," said the boss hunter, "will
be adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Flint said "Thank you," and walked out with his friends, who had enjoyed the bout as much as he had. A LITTLE MONSTER TACKLED.

with his friends, who had enjoyed the bout as much as he had.

A LITTLE MONSTER TACKLED.

The little monster for a cent was tackled immediately after recess. This little monster had a capital of only \$2,000,000. It was known as the Church & Dwight Company, and it manufactures and deals in blearbonate of seds, saleratus, salesda, and concentrated salesda. Chairman Lexow had not recovered from the morning bout, and Mr. Bedell squared off at this little monster. The first witness was William I. Walker. He testified that the monster had formerly been two separate firms. They had united less than a year ago. Their offices were at 63 and 65 Wall street. They had a factory at 112th street and First avenue, another at Greenpoint, one at Syracuse, and a small one in Michigan. He said that the bulk of the blearbonate of sods used by the company was manufactured at Syracuse by the Solvay Process Company. His monster took the whole product of that company. There were but six stockholders in the monater, he said: John Dwight was the President, E. Dwight Church the First Vice-President, John E. Dwight the Second Vice-President, John E. Dwight the Second Vice-President, John E. Dwight the Second Vice-President, John E. Owight the Second Wice-President, John E. Owight the Second Wice-President, John E. Owight the Second Vice-President, John E. Owight the Second Wice-President, John E. Owight the Second Vice-President, John E. Owight the Second Wice-President, John E. Owight the Second Wice-President in the first vice-President in th

for less than that price on condition that he received the rebate. Mr. Walker admitted that
this factors' agreement fixed the price of sods.
He explained fully that the factors' agreement
was a document that had been urged on the company by the Wholessle Grocers' Association.
He said that the grocers had been underseiling
each other in nackage sods and that they had
not received the cost of handling the goods; that
they had come to his concern and asked him to
fix a price at which sods should be soid. The
members of the firm had feared that if they
fixed the price at five cents, which was the then
price, the grocers would get their product and
keep it on their shelves and not push it as they
wanted it pushed.

OROCERS' DICKER WITH A MONSTER.

In reply to this the grocers said that if they

wanted it pushed.

GROCERS DICKER WITH A MONSTER.

In reply to this the grocers said that if they would fix the price at 5½ cents a pound they would agree to make 5½ cents the minimum price for all package sods, provided the Church & Dwight Company would give them back the hair cent as rebate. Mr. Walker said that his firm did not want to make any such factors' agreement. He said that the making of rebates was a nuisance, that it involved a lot of extra work, but the wholesale grocers insisted that it was a beolutely necessary for their protection. A long series of questions brought out the admission that this factors' agreement made it impossible for other concerns to undersell the Church & Dwight concern through the medium of the wholesale grocers, provided the grocers lived up to the agreement. They brought out the further information that if competing companies sold their product to the wholesale grocers for very much less than the Church & Dwight Company charged the consumer could not get the benefit of that reduction. Mr. Walker said over and over again that it was the wholesale grocers and not his firm that had forced the factors' agreement.

Q.—You were coerced into making this agreement, were you? A.—Yes, that is so, I don't exactly like to use the word "coerced," but we were practically forced to make it.

Chairman Lexow broke into the examination occasionally and called his attention to the fact that the corporation was a New York corporation, yet notwithstanding that fact the consumers in the rest of the country. Mr. Walker admitted that that was true if they bought package goods, but he said that buik goods sold all the way down to a cent and a half a pound.

Mr. Bedell tried to make him say that the goods

WHY HE WOULD NOT TELL.

way down to a cent and a half a pound.

WHY ME WOULD NOT TELL.

Mr. Bedell tried to make him say that the goods sold at a cent and a half a pound in bulk were just as good as the package goods. Mr. Walker refused to admit it. Mr. Bedell then asked a series of questions to bring out what the Church-Dwight company paid the Selvay company a pound for their product. He tried to get this information in four or five different ways. Mr. Walker refused to testify about those things, and when asked why, he said that he did not think it was any of the committee's business. One reason he refused, he said, was that there was present a man who had a suit against this company, and that the information that this man wanted to use in that suit. Chairman Lerow and Mr. Bedell whispered together, and finally dropped that line of questioning, whereat a man in the crowd of speciators who was armed with a note book and pencil looked extremely disappointed.

Oharles F. Pope was the next and last witness of the day. He said that he was a member of the J. Monroe Taylor Chemical Company, the capital stock of which was \$800,000. He said that his company was willing to sell its product to the consumer much cheaper than 5 cents a pound, but that it was prevented from doing so by the factors' agreement the Church-Dwight company had with the Wholessie Grocers' Association. It was unable to sell for less money than the Church-Dwight company a great deal more money to distribute its goods; and Senator McCarren remarked that if that were the case, here was one time where the Church-Dwight people were good Samaritans.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pope's testimony the boss hunter from Nyack said: "All the witnesses who have been subpomaed in this matter are dismissed, and the committee will adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WHEELES WITHIN WHEELES.

It is interesting to note here that Assembly-

Waish that he (Mr. Waish) could not use the committee.
Chairman Lexow, when he was spoken to about the matter, said that he did not know anything about soits. He did know that Mr. Waish was one of the factors in bringing about the investigation of the soda monster. "You know," he said, "the way to get the truth about these matters is to get the testimony of witnesses who are informed on the subject, but who have grievances against each other. You remember, in the case of the American Sugar Refining Company, how much came out of the Arbuckle incident."

It is not likely that the little soda monster will be bothered again. The hunters, if they have gully recovered from the day's pace, will have another fall taken out of them by Mr. Flint and the rubber monster at this morning's session.

AWAM PROM PIRST TO LAST. Prof. Guston Slaye the Moneter Hunt In Discreditable and Tells Why.

Prof. George Gunton, editor of Gunton's Maggrine and principal of Gunton's School of Economics, lectured last night on the Lexow committee investigation in the auditorium of the school, 24 Union square. From start to finish the lecture was a defence of the rights of private property and invested capital. What he said about the work of Mr. Lerow and his committee in the investigation of the trusts was not complimentary to either the committee or its Chairman. Among other things Prof. Gunton said:
"The work of the Lexow committee is dis-

creditable, because it isn't sincere. It's based on humbug, and the investigation is carried on for political purposes only. Lexow is not unknown to this community. He's been here before. The first time he piloted a committee to fore. The first time he piloted a committee to this town to investigate something he employed counsel to make the discoveries for him. The counsel, as a result of his work for the committee, made himself popular for a time and got himself elected to a Judgeship. The people forgot all about Lerow, and Lerow didn't forget it. This time he's his own counsel, he asks all the questions, and they are the sillest questions a human mind ever conceived.

"I said that the work of this committee is discreditable, because it is insincere. But let us suppose, for a moment, that it is sincere. Supposing that, we must suppose that lexow and the members of the committee really believe that there is something wrong with the and the members of the committee really believe that there is something wrong with the
trusts. In fact, Mr. Lexow said, if he was
quoted correctly, that the trusts controlled the
price of the commodities they dealt in and thus
made the public pay more for the commodity.
Let us see about this.
"The committee has recently investigated
the Sugar Trust. I took occasion to-day to compare the price of sugar in 1878, before the



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Our "Hygienic Shoes" to keep the feet warm and dry.—"Broad Heel Walking Shoe,"—"The Best Last" Shoes for Weak Ankles,—Spring Heel Rubber Boots, etc., have all helped Rubber Boots, etc., have all helped to establish the reputation of the "Children's Store," for the satisfac-tory outfitting of children.

+ 60-62 West 23dSt. 1 I.......

trust was formed, and the price to-day. In 1878 the price of sugar was 816 cents per pound. To-day it is four cents and a fraction. I suppose, before the committee is through, it will investigate the Standard Oil Trust. In 1871, before that trust was formed, kerosene oil soid for 24 cents a gallon. To-day it sells for 814 cents a gallon. Take the Cottonseed Oil Trust. Before that trust was organized cottonseed oil soid for 41 cents a gallon. To-day it rells for 284 cents.

"These quotations have been taken at random, and from them it can be seen how the trusts have raised the price of the commodities in which they deal. Let these indiscriminate, irresponsible attacks on invested capital continue, and the result will be that all capital will be driven out of the country. Already many corporations have gone over into New Jersey to do business because the laws there permit business men to transact their business in their own way. When the laws of New Jersey make it a crime for capitalists to conduct great enterprises at a profit, punishable by a term in the State prison, then capitalists will go somewhere else, and finally they will pull up stakes altogether and establish their plants in the cheap-labor countries of Europe and send their products here to compete with the few then made in this country.

"Only a few days ago I saw a satement in the New York World (I suppose I ought to applicate for mentioning the paper to the effect that the New York Central Railroad. I think, was awindling the Government out of \$7,000,000 a year in handling the mails. This statement was coupled with the other statement that the workings of such a gigantic trust should be investigated by Lexow. If the statement is true the New York Central should be investigated by Lexow in true the editor of that paper should be sent to prison for making it.

"I tell you, my friends, the laboring classes that appland such statements as this and cryout against invested capital are taking the bread out of their own mouths. The Lexow investigation is

THE TRENTON LEGISLATURE.

Bill to Send Militiamen to the Inauguratio TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17.-The bill appropri ating money to send New Jersey militiamen to Washington to take part in the inauguration parade was defeated in the Senate this morning

The result was due to the absence of six San ators, nearly all of whom favored the bill, and to the opposition of the Senators representing agricultural counties. The appropriation has been increased to \$7,500, and it was the understanding that any deficiency would be made up by prominent Republicans.

is said that the friends of the bill will make an effort to pass it on Monday evening, when there will be a full attendance of Senators.

Senator Voorhees reported from the Judiolars Committee this evening five proposed amend-ments to the Constitution adopted last year

Committee this evening five proposed amendments to the Constitution adopted last year and the new one introduced by Senator Johnson, previding for a separate Court of Errors and Appeals. They will be considered on Monday night. The amendment providing for dividing the counties into Assembly districts is still in committee.

Mr. Wildman of Hudson introduced in the House a bill intended to prohibit the creation or countenancing of trusts. The bill declares all arrangements, contracts, trusts, pools, and combinations in restraint of trade, labor, or business unlawful and void and a conspiracy, and forfeits the charter of any corporation under the laws of this State that may engage therein. It provides for annual reports by corporations engaged in such conspiracy from doing business in this State.

Another hearing was given this afternoon on the Gledhill Bicycle Baggage bill, Judge Joseph H. Gaskill appeared for the Pennsylvania Rallinoia Company, but by reason of other engagements was unable to finish his argument. He will be heard again next Wednesday. Judge Gaskill said he has always contended that bicycles were vehicles. The proposed law would subject the railroads to inconvenience, annoyance, delay, and risk.

It would be impossible to adopt the ridiculous suggestion of the wheelmen and suspend bicycles from theroofs of baggage cars.

President lease R. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen replied to Judge Gaskill's argument. He said the Pennsylvania Raliroad carries but one-fifth of the bicycles transported in the State, while the company that carries four-fifths was not represented there because it was already doing what the bill sought to compel the other roads to do.

Mr. Gledhill, the introducer of the oill, wanted the committee to report it at once and allow pel the other roads to do. Mr. Glednill, the introducer of the oill, wanted the committee to report it at once and allow future hearings to be in Committee of the Whole, but Chairman Holl refused to consider the sug-gestion, and said the railroads ought to have the same opportunity to present their case as the wheelmen had two weeks ago.

Yesterday was the regular monthly meeting nay of the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company. So Henry O. Have-Sugar Renning Company. So Henry O. Have-meyer, Theodore A. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, and John E. Parsons met in the New York offices of the company, at 117 Wall street, and were in session from 12 until? Afterward Mr. Searles said that it had been decided not to hand out any information, as such action would "show a lack of courtesy to the Lexow committee."

Mr. Lauterbach to Hold the Helm Until March 1.

The Republican County Committee should hold its regular monthly meeting to-night. It is understood, however, that there will be no meeting for tack of a quorum. There is nothing that the committee can do until the contest for seats in the committee from the Twenty-fifth district is settled, and the Committee on Contested Seats has held no meeting yet. This means that Edward Lauterbach will be continued at the head of the local Republican organization until the March meeting of the committee at least.

Little Panie in a Public School. A little Hobrew girl in the class room of Miss

Katin, on the top floor of Primary School No. 9. in the building at Second avenue and Ninety ninth street, formerly used as a factory, turned on the steamcock of the radiator on Tuesday on the steamcock of the radiator on Tuesday afternoon, in the absence of her teacher. The room was filled with steam, and one of the nupils shouted "Fire!" The children rushed for the door. Children in other class rooms ran out into the hallways. Miss Dunnigan, the principal, heard the cries of the children as they ran down the stairs and stepped out into the hall. Some of the children so by her and rushed into the street, but the others were reassured by her coolness, and the panic was soon oven.

MOTT STREET'S NEW CLUB.

PENED WITH SO,000 FIRECRACK. ERS AND A GURGEOUS JOSS.

The On Leong Tong Starts on the Road to Frosperity with Music and a Seventeen-Course Dinner—The First Incorporated Chinese Club East of San Francisco

There were great times in Mott street last . night. Firecrackers by the thousand made an I stolerable racket, to be succeeded by the banging of cymbals and tom-toms and the plaintive squeakings of fiddles and the strumming of banjos. The On Leong Tong was having its housewarming, and all the riffraff of Chinatown gathered in front of the club house te

help celebrate.

The On Leong Tong, which done into English means the Chinese Merchants' Association, got a charter from Albany last week, and thus secured the honorable distinction of being the first incorporated Chinese club east of San Francisco. With a membership of over 200, composed of the leading Chinese merchants of New Yors, with three rooms on the third floor of the big tenement at 14 Mott street, it goes without saying that the President of the club, Tom Lee, who is Mayor of Chinatown and wears on his little finger a "sparkler" that would dazzle the young Spanish woman who dances in a shower of jewels, and Li Jung, the Vice-President, commonly known as "Boston,"

ner, preceded by firecrackers and music. A permit had been secured from the police, and strung across the street from the roofs of two houses were 50,000 firecrackers, making a rope as big as a telegraph pole. Promptly at half past 6 Jim White, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the ciub (Jim is a wrestler of renown and well fitted for the duties of bouncers, stuck a lighted punk in the end of the string. For ten minutes there was a rattle-te-bang that could heard a quarter of a mile away, and Mott street smelled like the Fourth of July. Hardly had the last cracker cracked when from up on the balcony of the club house came more noises, the banging of tom-toms and cymmore noises, the banging of tom-toms and cymbals, thrice worse than any gong at a railway lunch station, and Mott street was quickly filled with a great crowd of men, women, and children who wanted to see what was going on. Then the guests began to arrive. Up three flights of steep stairs, they went and through the kitchen into the club room, where the members of the club were waiting to receive them. Most of the members were arrayed in gorgeous silks. There were Tom Lee, the President, with his sparkler: "Hoston," the Vice-President; Lee Loy, the Secretary, and Joe Gong, the Treasurer: Jim White, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Moy Sing, the Captain, Then in line were Lee Sin, Hing Chang, Moy Gon, Hom Mon Chew, See Yee Mun, Lee Ny, Lee Quay, Mock Sing, Mock Bow, Lee Yow, Chin Pori, Li Yung, Lee Yick Shew, Quong Hop Sing, Lee Hung Yan, and Lien Quon.

During the process of receiving the guests the tom-toms and cymbals kept bravely at work in order to conceal any defleciencies in the English of the hosts; then another orchestra beyan to work—a fiddle, Calinese banjo, and a flute. These made music until dinner was served.

The club room of the On Leong Tung is not see gorgeous as some club rooms in this city, but there are some pretty fine things in it. There is a bronze joes, beautiful in its ugliness, and a wonderful bronze dragon and some wonderful Chinese pictures. Four large tables were set, one for the guests and three for the hosts. These were evered with sweetmeats, nuts, preserves, candled fruits, and the like.

In the opinion of Boston the dinner was a masterpiece, and all the arrest dainties of China found a place in it. There were sevanteen courses. The first consisted of sweetmeats and rice wine. The wine was not lacking in any course. Then came a seawed salad, a very rare and costly dainty that even inexperienced hands could handle well with the ivory chop sticks. Next came Yen Wah, a soup made of chicken and birds' nests that wasn't half so bad as it sounds. The succeeding courses were made up of chicken, bals, thrice worse than any gong at a railway lunch station, and Mott street was quickly

CHILD KILLED BY CABLE CAR. He Ran Ahead of His Pather to Cross at a

Crowded Broadway Corner. Michael Milesco, 314 years old, was crushed to death yesterday by cable car 60 at the north crossing of Broadway and Grand street. The country about three months. He lives at 30 Thompson street. With a friend and his little boy he started yesterday morning to go to Mulberry street. The two men walked together, talking earnestly, and little Michael trotted along behind. When they reached Grand street The Senate adjourned until Monday night and and Broadway these thoroughfares were packed The trie stopped to let a south-bound car pass.

It is supposed that the child after this ran ahead of his father to get across the street. He ran directly in front of north-bound car 60, in

ran directly in front of north-bound car 60, in charge of Gripman Howell C. Morgan. The gripman jammed down his brake, but the car was not stopped until it had crushed the life out of the boy.

There were about ten passengers in the car when the accident occurred, and they rushed forward to see what had happened. A great crowd surrounded the car and blocked traffic. Policeman Flansgan of the Mulberry street station pushed his way through the crowd and arrested Gripman Morgan. The boy's body was wedged under the car, and it was necessary to lift the car off the track to get it out. It was taken to the Mulberry street station and thence to the Morgue, its parents below too poor to bury it. Morgan was held to await the action of the Coroner.

FOUR BOY BURGLARS.

Bad Boys of Williamsburgh in the Hands of the Police.

Frank Hues, a watchman in William Wall's moccupied rope works at Bushwick avenue and McKibben street, Williamsburgh, heard a noise in the rear of the factory early yesterday morning and saw two persons enter the premises through a window. He ran into the street and

rapped for assistance.
Policeman Limburger came and captured two boys, who proved to be Casper Romer of 36 Scholes street and Charles Weimel of 36 Meserole street, each 17 years old. Limburger took them to the Stagg street station, where the prisoners were identified by two other boys. Jacob
Srev and William Ehrich, respectively 19 and 16
years oid, of 278 Stagg street, as having been
with them early on Tuesday morning and forcibly entered an unoccupied store at 195 Ewen
street for the purpose of robberr. The four
were seen at that time by Policeman Buckler,
who chased them to the roof and across the
roofs of adjoining houses, but they escaped,
Srey and Ehrich were subsequently arrested,
and admitted breaking into the store.

All four boys were arraigned yesterday in the
Ewen Street Police Court, and each was held in
\$1,000 bail for a hearing. them to the Stagg street station, where the pris-

ANOTHER GIRL ACCUSES FISHBLATT Gerry Society Agents Say He Abused Mins nie Adler.

Agents Moore and Agnew of the Gerry Society declare that Samuel Fishblatt, who is awaiting examination for abducting Bessie Tuttle, has been acting improperly with Minnie Adler, a fair-haired girl of 14, who lives with her parents and two older sisters at 74 East 125th parents and two older sisters at 74 East 125th atrect. The girl admitted that Fishbiatt had treated her badly.

Minnie's mother and sisters were in the Harlem Police Court resterday to prosecute Fishbiatt. Her father, Mathias, atallor, says Minnie attends school regularly, never is out late, and never has been away from home. Meyer Schloss, counsel for Fishbiatt, says his client is acquainted with his latest accuser, but that he hever abused her.

The Liquor Bottlers' and Liquor Dealers' Employees' Union, a new organization, has adopted a blue union label for bottlers of whiskey similar to the digarmakers' blue label. The union will demand that every employer who employs union men shall affix the label to every bottle of whiteey he sells. This is to denote union bottled whiskey.

Chapped Lips Are

cured in one night or relieved in five min-utes. Booth's "HYOMFI BALM" is better than the best continent ever made before. Burns, scalds, bruises, strains, or skin roughness yield at once. At druggists' or by mail, 25 cents, or of R. T. BOOTH, 28 E. 20th St., New York,